THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Vol. X. Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, January 14, 1832. No. 52

TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and fifty five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina
MISCELLANY.

THE subscribers propose to issue at Edenton, a weekly paper, bearing the above title, and designed to succeed the "*Edenton Gazette*," about to be discontinued.

The primary object of this publication is, to contribute to the amusement, convenience, and improvement of the community, to which it is offered. Accordingly, in addition to *advertisements*, and the various *news* of the day, it shall contain such articles of a *political, literary, religious, commercial* and *agricultural* nature, as shall correspond with the end proposed. It shall be appropriated to the exclusive interests of no party, either political or religious; but shall be made a medium of general information, and free discussion, respecting any question, which may properly claim the attention of the public.

The Miscellany shall be printed with good type, on a fair sheet, and be furnished to subscribers at $2 50 if paid in advance, or in 3 months from the time of subscribing; and at $3, if payment be made at the end of the year.

The first number shall appear as early in January next, as the acquisition of the necessary materials will admit.

THOS. MEREDITH,
WM. E. PELL.
Edenton, N. C. Dec. 20th.

New Goods.

THE subscribers, grateful for the liberal encouragement they have received, embrace the present opportunity to return their acknowledgements to their friends and the public generally, and to inform them that they still continue in the mercantile business at their old stand under the *National Hotel*, where they have just received and opened their *Fall* and *Winter Supply*, comprising a large and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.
ALSO,
PAINTS AND OILS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Their stock of Goods have been selected in New York with great care—suitable to the season and the market, and can be sold low for cash or country produce. They respectfully invite all desirous of purchasing, to call and examine them.

Harrell & Forbes.
October 29.

FOR SALE.

A double Gig and Harness, a Sulkey, a Jersey Waggon and Harness, & an excellent, substantial Dray and Harness. The above articles will be sold low on application at this office.
October 20.

NEW GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED
From New York and now opening, a new and very desirable assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season:

Painted, jackonet, mull and Swiss Muslins,
Plain and fig'd book do.
Calicoes and Ginghams,
French Lawns and Cambricks,
Jackonet Muslin Robes,
Gro de Nap Silks and Pongee,
Bl'k Sattin and Sattin Levantine,
Brown Silks and White Sattin,
Blue, green and pink Florence Silks,
Green, purple and changeable Merceline Silks,
Areopen Crapes, assorted colors,
Fine chintz bordered Handk'fs,
Embroidered poplin do.
Crape and Brazillian do.
Needle-worked Cuffs,
Double Collaretts and Pillereens,
Tamboured Collars,
Linen cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Colored bordered do.
Bandanna and fancy cotton do.
Fine bordered book muslin do.
Checked muslin do.
Ladies' ribbon Cravats,
Ribbons, Gloves and silk Mits,
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Brown do. do.
Plaid and striped Homespun,
And a great variety of goods suitable for men's wear.
Leghorn Bonnets,
Dunstables, of the newest fashions and some very low,
Navarino Bonnets,
Amaranth do.
Bl'k English water proof Navarinos,
Bl'k and col'd silk Bonnets.

SHOES.

Ladies' Prunelle Shoes and Slippers,
Do. morocco do. do.
Childrens' and Misses' morocco and leather Boots and Slippers,
Mens' calf nailed Shoes,
Do. Brogans, sewed do.
Do. coarse Brogans and Shoes,
Womens' leather Shoes.

HATS.

Mens' bl'k Hats, fashionable shape,
White & bl'k Hats, selling very low,
Bl'k wool Hats, & white low crowned do. Boys' Caps.

Groceries.

New wheat superfine Flour, in bbls. and half bbls.
Mess, prime and cargo Pork,
Coffee, Sugar and Molasses,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
Loaf Sugar, Pepper and Pimento,
Soap, Candles, Copperas and Indigo,
Nails, bar and round Iron,
Salt in sacks and Turks Island do.
N. E. Rum, Whiskey and A. Brandy,
And a few gallons 12 years old Jamaica Rum, of a superior quality.
White Lead and paint Oil,
Lamp Oil and window Glass,

And many other articles too numerous to mention. These together with the stock on hand renders the assortment very extensive, all of which will be sold very low for cash, country produce, notes, or on any other accommodating terms.

Wm T Bryant.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 15.

Private Boarding.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON having declined keeping Tavern and removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Abner Williams, opposite the Tannery,

Mrs. Albertson

will take single gentlemen to board by the month or year, who do not wish lodgings in the house; also children for the Academy, or such as may wish to take lessons on the Piano Forte under Mrs. Thompson, who will teach music in the house.
Dec. 31.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Advocate.

It is proposed to publish a weekly Newspaper in Elizabeth City, to be edited by *EDWARD A. NASH-LY* and called the "*North Carolina Advocate*," at Four dollars per annum, but if paid half yearly in advance, only Three dollars will be required.

The classes of interesting subjects usually noticed in weekly papers may be expected in this. The principles of the Jeffersonian or Democratical Republican School shall govern in its political department. No party but that of the Democracy will be supported. *Parties* actuated by individual ambition, or personal opposition for selfish and sinister purposes, whatever title they may assume, can receive no countenance from this press. Persons honestly differing from the Democratical Republican faith, although they cannot be encouraged in their political views, yet shall be treated with the utmost respect. A mere difference in political opinions should never create enmity between citizens of the same nation, unless the doctrines contained under such opinions *manifestly* tend to the subversion of the government, and even then if argument and legislative prudence fail in averting the evil, enmity alone can afford no very rational or adequate remedy.

It is intended that this paper will support the re-election of General JACKSON to the Presidency. That support will be upon an independent basis, uninfluenced by personal attachment, by any hope of political distinction, or of government patronage or remuneration—it will be on *principle*, and principle requires it to be voluntary and disinterested.

A leading purpose of this press will be to maintain a strict regard to the interests of North Carolina. All her patriotic and intelligent citizens have to lament the apathy that has hitherto prevailed amongst her people on the subject of "IMPROVEMENTS" in a great many of the varieties that compose that general term, and the sluggishness with which she has dragged after *all* her twin sisters, and some of her younger ones, in the march of "Improvement." It is confidently believed that a greater degree of energy in the Public Press of the State would mainly contribute to her advancement to the van of the national phalanx; and the operations this Press will be directed conformably with the articles of that belief. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia appropriate immense sums of money every year to the establishing of long and circuitous routes to draw the produce and trade of the West through their several States, yet North Carolina, with one or two good navigable outlets, and others susceptible of improvement—situated in a latitude favorable to health, and affording an unobstructed winter navigation—nearly in a direct line, of no great length, with the middle of the great valley of the Mississippi, a region that at no very distant day will be a vast emporium of commercial and agricultural wealth, remains with folded arms in stupified inactivity viewing the departure of that commerce, and that wealth which she, with much less costly exertions might secure for her own future greatness. Is this apathy authorized by either national interest, individual interest, or by common sense? By neither. Then why continue it?

The great neglect of Education in this State is believed to be a chief cause of our lassitude on leading subjects of improvement. This Press will keep in constant view the all important subject of Education—In fine, it will be what its name imports, *the Advocate of the interests of the State of North Carolina.*

POETRY.

The following beautiful Stanzas were intended by Gray for his "Country Church Yard," but afterwards omitted as not in *his* opinion possessing sufficient merit.

Hark! how the sacred calm that breathes around,
Bids every fierce tumultuous passion cease,
In still small accents whispering from the ground
A grateful earnest of eternal peace.

There scatter'd oft, the earliest of the year,
By hands unseen are shower of violets found,
The red-breast loves to build and warble there
And little footsteps lightly print the ground

MISCELLANEOUS.

A new Musical Instrument.—The following description of a newly invented Piano Forte is given in a late number of the Glasgow Courier.—The inventor appears to be an Irishman, of great natural parts, and possessing with all an accurate knowledge of the chromatic scale. Wishing to enjoy, says the Courier, a little music on an evening after work, he got a box of the general appearance, but deeper and broader than an ordinary piano, and bored a row of holes from one end to the other. Into this box six or seven swine are placed, (but there may be more) of different ages, from the sucking pig to the gruff boar, exulting in swinehood. In this way a scale of voices is obtained. The tails of each inmate are then drawn through the holes in the box, and the lid closed, so that half a dozen tails hang outside. Whenever Paddy wishes to play, he twitches each tail rapidly and successively, and the music begins and lasts as long as he likes.—When tired, he just liberates the musicians till the next time. The airs are all Irish, and when the twitching is smartly and skilfully done, the music is not a whit behind the mixture of sounds at the late "Physical Demonstration." The instrument is called a Hogomaguffy."

Touch.—A writer in a St. Clairsville (Ohio) paper, tells the following story as every word true:—

"In Nov. 1827, then living in Harrison county, Ohio, I killed a small hog and dressed it on the face of a large red oak stump. In the March following I observed most of the bristles left on the stump from dressing the hog, to be sticking into the wood endwise—and on pulling them out, I found to each bristle two or three *roots* from 1-2 to 3-4 of an inch long, having actually commenced a vegetable growth."

The writer of this curious piece of natural history must be the same man of whom it is told that on a certain time when slaughtering a hog in the woods, he lost his jackknife, which dropped among the dried leaves; and in the following summer happening to pass the same place he was surprised to see a large bush covered with jacknives, which hung depending from the stems like fruit.

Effects of Intemperance.—Judge Edwards, in pronouncing sentence of death on James Ransom, recently convicted in New York of the murder of his wife, made the following statement:

"Upon a review of this shocking transaction, the question naturally presents itself, what could so have perverted your nature: The answer is—Spirituous liquors. It has had the effect to estrange you from the most endearing relation, from the ties of blood, from your obligations to your fellow beings and to your Creator. If any further evidence was wanting to manifest the desolating effects of ardent spirits, which have moved like a destroying angel over the land, we have it in the astonishing fact, that within the last two months, three men have been arraigned before me on charges of murdering their wives: each of these offences were committed by intemperate men.—As distructive as this practice is to society at large, as distressing as it is to all classes of the community, yet it is indubitably true that none are made to suffer more severely from it than married women. Complaints of abuses from drunken husbands, have increased to such an extent as to render it necessary that the law should be brought to bear with severity upon them. It is full time that partners of these abandoned men should be made to realize that they have in the laws and ministers of justice, friends who are both able and willing to protect them from the brutal violence of their husbands."

Support your Mechanics.—There is scarcely any thing which tends more to the improvement of a town, than a fair and liberal support afforded to mechanics of every description. Population is necessary to the prosperity of the town or country, and that population being of an honest and industrious character, renders prosperity more certain, uniform and unvarying. Scarce any place has risen to much importance, even when possessed of the utmost commercial advantages, without a due regard to the encouragement of the mechanical arts. For though the exportation of merchandize may form the leading features of such a place, the various arts of mechanism are invariably called in requisition, and are indispensable to render the progress of commercial operations safe and easy. To an inland town, mechanics are equally important as elsewhere. They constitute a large and respectable portion of society in all countries, but in our towns and villages they are almost a leading, constituent part of their growth and population. To afford ample support to a class of citizens so highly useful and necessary, is certainly the duty of those engaged in other pursuits.—[*Regulator.*

Moral and Religious.

General Assembly.

From the Italeigh Register.

The Session is now so far advanced, that a conjecture may be formed, with some degree of certainty, as to the probable period of its adjournment. Saturday, the 14th is the earliest day we have heard mentioned, though we doubt whether the large mass of business, yet on the tables of the two Houses, can be disposed of before the Tuesday or Wednesday following. There have been, so far, 45 Acts of a private nature, passed, about a dozen Resolutions of various kinds, and only *five* Public Acts!—The Resolutions, introduced some days since, on the subject of calling a Convention, for the purpose of amending the Constitution in certain specified particulars, bid fair to occupy for a few days the attention of the House of Commons. They were taken up on Wednesday, in Committee of the whole, Mr. Haywood in the chair. Mr. Fisher opened the debate in support of the Resolutions, but did not go much into detail, reserving the right of reply to such arguments as might be advanced in opposition. He remarked with regard to their having been presented at this time, that it was the most appropriate moment for considering them, a Census having just been completed, by which the claims of the West were placed on stronger ground in consequence of the great increase of population in that section of the State. He was followed by Mr. Pearson, in favor of calling a Convention, but opposed to the details of the Resolutions, on the ground that the ratio of population and taxation is not extended to both Houses. He went at length into the merits of the Convention Question, and, in conclusion, proposed to amend the Resolutions by striking out that part which specifies the objects for which the Convention is to be called, and substituting in its place, a provision, which releases that body from any restriction, and directs that the Constitution, when framed, shall be submitted to the people for ratification. During Mr. P's. remarks,

Comet which will complete its revolution around the sun next June, is to pass, as it retires, *very near* our planet:—that is our earth will be in that part of her orbit, which is near the orbit of the Comet, *just* at that *precise time* when the Comet will pass—a circumstance which, Astronomers say, has not occurred before, perhaps since the flood. It is upon this fact that German Astronomers calculate that the world will then undergo *some great and tremendous revolution*. They calculate, that the mutual attraction of those two bodies may possibly bring them into contact, in which case an immediate explosion must ensue.

Who can tell but that this *may be* the great agent employed by the Deity to brush away the Heavens and destroy the Earth; or, in the sublime language of inspiration—to cause "the Heavens to pass away with a great noise, the elements to melt with fervent heat, and the earth and the things therein to be burned up?" This event we all know is to come: and it is to come "as a *snare upon all them* that dwell upon the face of *the whole earth*, and as a thief in the night. But whether these terribly sublime movements, and this awfully grand display of Heaven's superior power, will take place on the 20th of June ensuing, (the day of the nearest approach of this Comet to our earth) is not for the writer of this to determine.

A Lecturer in the North, with his orbits and diagrams, is endeavoring to demonstrate that this Comet and our earth will be less than 20,000 miles apart *on that* day—quite near enough, one would think, to create a pressure upon our atmosphere (unless a higher agency shall interfere) sufficient to cause "the sea and the waves thereof to roar."

The French and American Astronomers believe the Comet will pass our earth without any material or injurious effects to us. But it is not long before that time, and those then living will have a fair opportunity to test the truth of all the astronomical calculations that have been made and are now being made upon the subject.

Should the German Astronomers have made the surest calculations, then on the 20th [illegible] ensuing, *Old Time* will bathe his wearied feet in the ocean of eternity, and this "world and the fashion thereof will pass away!!" But whether right or wrong in their calculations, it is nevertheless true that *this event* will come.—Yes! *it is written—it is written* with the finger of *unerring truth*, and standeth fast forever, "Time shall be no more."!! This world and the fashion of it is now passing away.—It rapidly approximates its end, and will soon cease to be.

My object in making this communication will have been answered, should those who are in the habit of making calculations, favor the public with their views upon this subject. And more particularly shall I be gratified if those who may read this brief notice will lay to heart the affecting truth, that, this world is *destined* to give place to another—that it will soon be superceded, by the "new Heavens and the new Earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness." M.

Norfolk, Jan. 7th, 1832.

From the American Sentinel.

A LETTER FROM WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Wood Lawn, 5th Dec. 1831.

Dear Sir: Your friendly letter on the subject of the Bank of the United States has been received by due course of mail. The opinion which I formed of the constitutionality and expediency of the Bank of the United States when I was a member of the Senate, was the result of a careful examination of the constitution of the United States, made without any preconceived opinions. That opinion is recorded in two speeches which I made in the Senate in the year 1811. Since that time I have had no occasion of reviewing the question. My opinion remains unaltered. I was Secretary of the Treasury more than eight years, and during that time I had ample evidence of the great utility of the Bank of the United States, in managing the fiscal concerns of the Union. I am persuaded that no man, whatever his preconceived opinions may be, can preside over the Treasury one year, without being deeply impressed with the expediency of the Bank of the United States, in conducting the finances of the Union. The provision in the constitution which gives Congress the power to pass all laws which may be necessary and proper to carry into effect the enumerated powers, gives Congress the right to pass the Bank bill, unless a law most proper to carry into effect the power to collect and distribute revenue, should be excluded by that provision.—The opponents of the constitutionality of the Bank, place great stress upon the word necessary, contained in the grant of power, and insist that no law can be necessary but such, that without which the power could not be carried into effect. Now this construction appears to me to be indefensible. It does seem to me, that the words "necessary and proper" can not exclude a law that is most proper to carry the power in o effect. Yet the unconstitutionality of the bank can be pronounced only upon that construction. It does appear to me that the framers of the constitution never could have intended to exclude the passage of a law most proper to carry a power into effect, because it might be carried imperfectly into effect by another law. My construction of the grant of power to pass all laws which may be necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect, includes the power to pass all laws which are necessary and proper to carry the enumerated powers into effect in the most perfect and complete manner, and not in an incomplete and imperfect manner.

I have not seen a complete developement of the President's plan of a Bank. It is possible that by this plan the transmission of the revenue may be effected, but the safety of the public deposits cannot be effected by the President's plan. The advantage of this security to the public is incalculable. It ought not to be relinquished, unless it can be satisfactorily proved that the Bank of the United States is unconstitutional.

This I think cannot be satisfactorily shown. My speeches are recorded and can be re-published if necessary. They contain the result of the best investigation I was able to give the subject. I am persuaded I could not improve upon it now, if I had the means of investigating the subject, which I have not.

I am, Sir, your friend, &c.

WM. H. CRAWFORD

Charles Jared Ingersoll, Esq.

STEPHEN GIRARD.

The Philadelphia (Poulson's) Advertiser contains the following authentic abstract from the will of the late Stephen Girard. The editor remarks—"There is not perhaps an instance recorded in the history of the world, of one human being devoting such an immense amount of wealth for the benefit of his fellow men, as the venerable deceased has given to the city of his adoption for the laudable purpose of its improvement, and for the melioration of the condition of its inhabitants.

STEPHEN GIRARD'S WILL,

Gives to the Pennsylvania Hospital, subject to the payment of an annuity of $200 to a female slave, whom he sets free $30,000.

To the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb 20,000

To the Orphan Asylum 10,000.

To the comptrollers of the Public Schools 10,000.

To the City Corporation, to be invested, and interest to be applied, annually in the purchase of Wood for the Poor 10,000.

To the Society of Ship Masters, 10,000.

To the Free Mason's Lodge, 20,000.

For a school to be erected in the township of Passyunk, for poor white children, 6,000.

Sundry Legacies to individuals amounting to 120,000.

Several annuities amounting to about 4,000.

To the City of New Orleans 1000 acres of improved Land in the Territory of Mississippi, and one third of 207,000 acres of unimproved Land in the same territory.

To the City of Philadelphia the remaining two thirds of the said unimproved Lands. [This land is said to be now worth 500,000 dollars.

To the City of Philadelphia, Stock in the Schuylkill Navigation Company 110,000. [Worth in the market considerably more than this sum.]

For a College for poor white male children, and its proper endowments, the sum of 2,000,000.

To the City of Philadelphia; for certain City Improvements, to be invested, and the interest to be annually applied 500,000.

All his remaining Estate, real and personal (no part of the real estate to be sold) is to be applied as follows,—in further aid of the said College—improvements of the City and in relief of the Taxes—This Estate is very large, but not yet valued.

To the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be applied to Internal improvements by Canals, provided the Legislature shall, within one year from Stephen Girard's decease, pass laws authorising the City of Philadelphia to make the intended improvements—otherwise to the United States for the same object 300,000.

The New York Evening Journal gives the following as the private bequests of Mr. Girard.

To Mrs. John Hemphill, a niece, $50,000, and to her husband 10,000. To Mrs. Clarke, (formerly Lallemande) 10,000; to another niece, the same amount. To the daughter of Mrs. Lallemand, who resided with Mr. G. 20,000. To those of his sea captains, who shall return their ships in safety, 1,500 each. To a brother residing in France, 2000. The clerks in his bank are also presented with handsome gratuities; and a large amount bestowed on various charitable institutions. We learn that Mr. G. by various commercial operations since the war, has lost properly to the value of one and a half million of dollars. His estimate of the aggregate of his estate, we are told, is $6,000,000.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, January 14, 1832.

The 8th of January, the anniversary of the victory at New Orleans, falling this year on Sunday, that event was celebrated in this town on Monday the 9th inst. in a becoming manner. The volunteer corps of Cavalry and Infantry met in the morning about 11 o'clock and paraded through the streets, the latter firing salutes at three different parts of the town; after which, they assembled at the National Hotel about 2 o'clock, and partook of a sumptuous and excellent dinner, prepared for the occasion by Mr. Wm. Rogerson. At night the streets and several buildings were illuminated, and the day passed off with music, mirth and glee.

We have commenced on the last page of this paper, the Address of the National Republican Convention to the people of the U. States, and shall conclude it next week. We recommend it to our readers without comment.

We are requested by the writer to use the following letter to stir up the citizens of our village to be prepared in case of fire. It is needless for us to inform them of our situation—that our houses, with a few exceptions, are built of combustible materials—that our engine is a very inefficient one—and as to water, we might as well have none; for in the first place we have too few wells, and owing to the decayed state of the pumps in those we have, the water cannot be raised in sufficient quantities. Our citizens are knowing to these facts. They know that if a fire was to get fairly under way, with the wind blowing fresh, our town would be in a few hours a heap of ruins, and many of its inhabitants houseless and perhaps pennyless. While the citizens of many of the towns in our State, from neglect and carelessness, in not being prepared, have suffered severely, we have thus far, thanks to a kind Providence, been exempt from the destroying element. We have indeed been singularly fortunate.—How long we shall remain so, none can tell. At any rate, it will be wisdom in us to use all due caution, and make every necessary provision; or, depend upon it, we shall repent when too late. We hope our new Police will attend to this subject.

Extract of a letter to the Editor from a citizen of this town dated

Raleigh, Saturday morning 7 o'clock, Jan. 7. 1832.

Dear Sir,—I regret to inform you that a fire broke out in this town this morning about 4 o'clock and consumed from 20 to 30 stores and houses with the buildings appurtenant. The flames are arrested but nearly a whole square is in ruins.—A good supply of water with an engine and thirty men would have extinguished the fire with comparatively little damage, but unfortunately there was but one small engine in town and that utterly useless, nor could water be obtained in sufficient quantity. The fire was arrested by removing the buildings adjacent. Do my dear sir use this to stir up our citizens not only to obtain an engine but to make provision for an unfailing supply of water.

The Convention Bill was rejected yesterday.

Eliza City, 11th Jan. 1832.

Sir—If the following remarks made on our Navy, &c. will find a place in your paper, perhaps you will by the insertion do a service to our common country. If this is acceptable, perhaps you may have another called No. 2. H. H.

NAVAL.—No. 1.

Extract from a book of remarks, &c. &c.

Off Leghorn, Sunday 21st June, 1829.

About the 8th of this month the Dutch squadron consisting of a frigate, a sloop of war, a gun brig and transport ship arrived at this place and anchored just outside of us. The same squadron sailed from Port Mahon this spring. This morning a steam boat came in from sea—this is the first that I have seen since I left the U. S. The climate in this place is much colder than any that I have been in in the summer season. The mercury in the thermometer about twelve or fourteen days ago, stood at 59½ degrees at six o'clock in the morning, and its general averages during all this month, (at the same hour,) is from 60 to 66 degrees. Lest I should be tedious I will to the point, and tell you the proceedings of a Sabbath, as it is spent on board one of them, (a U. S. vessel of war.)

At daylight, and frequently an hour before, the bustle is heard to begin on the main as well as on the birth deck—the men turning out, lashing up their hammocks and travelling with them on the spar deck to have them stowed in the netting. Then the Quarter Master of the watch makes his appearance on the main deck and begins to bawl out Music! Music!—turn out White, the drummer—Heby, the bugler—Backley and Nelson, the fifers—all, all turn out—hurry up on deck, bear a hand, bear a hand, it is very nearly daylight. Having got on deck, frequently half an hour before daylight makes the feintest appearance, they are ordered to roll off. Then commences the music of the noisy drum and shrilling fife, which continues rattling away for the space of five or ten minutes. So soon as this is over, the bugler strikes up a harsher note and makes the welkin ring with the old fashioned tune of "Over the hills and far away," or some other old tune worn out in the using perhaps centuries ago.

To be continued.

Fifth Census.—The following is a condensed statement of the recapitulation taken by the editors of the Intelligencer:

Total number of free whites,	10,526,058
Total number of slaves,	2,010,629
Total number of free colored,	319,466
Total aggregate of the U. S.	12,856,153

If the ratio of Representation should be fixed at 50,000, the increase in the number of members of the House of Representatives, will be only *seven*. The Eastern and Middle States will retain about the same strength that they at present possess; the Southern will lose somewhat, and the Western and Southwestern will acquire all, or nearly all the additional numbers.—[Ral. Reg.

Internal Improvement.—It is pleasing to observe the interest which is beginning to manifest itself in the community, on this all important subject. The stirring spirit of the age has reached North Carolina, and her citizens are beginning to move under its awakening influence. In addition to the public meetings heretofore noticed, one was held at Hillsborough on the 24th instant, at which Dr. James Webb presided and Mr. John U. Kirkland acted as Secretary. A memorial to the Legislature, drawn by Dr. James S. Smith, Mr. Walker Anderson and P. H. Winston, Esq. the committee appointed for the purpose, was adopted. This able production, which was presented in the House of Commons on Monday, by Mr. Mebane, and ordered to be printed, points out the particular circumstances which depress the agricultural interests of the State; the plan which it is thought would be most effectual in remedying those evils; and the means which may be applied to the accomplishment of this most desirable object. It recommends a central rail road, from Beaufort, passing through Newbern, Raleigh and Salisbury, to the foot of the mountains; which it estimates may be constructed for less than two millions of dollars. It is recommended that the one half of this sum be subscribed by the State, and the other half by individuals.—[*Ral. Star.*

The Legislature of the State of Georgia has adjourned, after a tempestuous session. The most important act of the session is one providing for the *survey and occupancy* of the land belonging to and occupied by the Cherokees. The Recorder, a journal of high standing in the State, boldly arraigns this act as "unjust, if not impolitic," "injurious to the character of the State, and dangerous to the harmony of the Union," and, what seems to be considered an almost equally important objection, as "calculated to embarrass the President of the United States."—The Recorder further states that "the more prudent and respectable portion of the citizens of Georgia with but few exceptions, are decidedly opposed to a forcible survey and occupancy."—[*Nat. Int.*

The Pension List.—The Report from the Pension Office, states the number of *Revolutionary Pensioners* on the rolls of the departments, on the 17th day of October 1831, to be 11,876, and that of Invalid Pensioners to be 3,808—total 14,744.

The amount of warrants issued during the year 1831 for the payment of Revolutionary Pensioners—is $1,005,632 78, and for Invalid Pensioners is—$168,512 10—total $1,174,144 88.

The number added to the list, during the year is, of Revolution pensioners 201, of Invalid Pensioners 17—Total 268.

The number dropped from the list by death, and the operation of the act of March 3d, 1819 is—of Revolutionary pensioners 375—of Invalids 82—total 447.—[*Balt. Rep.*

Duties and Drawbacks.—From the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, laid before Congress shewing the amount of duties and drawbacks on the several articles imported into this country, and re-exported during the years 1828, 1829 and 1830, it appeared—

That in the year 1828, the accruing duties were	$29.951,915
the drawbacks payable	4,001,665
In the year 1829, the accruing duties were	27,689,731
the drawbacks payable	4,213,163
In the year 1830, the accruing duties were	28,299,159
the drawbacks payable	4,511,182

ITEMS.

Silk.—An act of incorporation is to be asked of the New York Legislature, from Poughkeepsie, for a company to be employed in the cultivation of silk. Capital $30,000.

Rail Road on a large scale—A company is about being formed in New York, with a capital of ten millions of dollars, for the construction of a rail road from the city of New York to that part of Lake Erie which lies between Cattaraugus creek and the Pennsylvania line. It is also proposed to connect with this line a branch to the Alleghany river.

The militia fines collected in Pennsylvania, during the last year, amounted to *one million three hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars*.

Shad.—Four fine Shad, the first of the season, appeared in market on Christmas morning, and were sold readily at one dollar each.—[*Savannah Georgian.*

It is understood, that of the higher appointments made by the President of the United States during the recess of Congress, those of Mr. Secretary WOODBURY and Mr. Attorney General TANEY have been confirmed by the Senate; and that the residue have not yet been acted upon.—[*Nat Int.*

We learn that the nomination by the President of the U. S. of James Buchanon, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary to Russia, was yesterday confirmed by the Senate. We learn, further, that the nomination of Mr. Davezac, to be Charge des Affaires to the Netherlands, was confirmed by the Senate on Tuesday.—[*Ib*

Wood is unusually high at New Orleans, it appears, as well as in our more Northern cities—$10 per cord was demanded there on the 15th ult.

The building of Steamboats has been successfully commenced at Nashville—two boats, one of the largest class, were launched there on the 3d ult. Materials for their construction, are to be found, it is said, in great abundance in the vicinity of the river.

Indian Corn, introduced by COBBETT into England, is now cultivated with great success in that country. Cobbett thinks that the *husks* of the corn, might be substituted for wool and hair, and even feathers, in the manufacture of beds and mattresses.

A Prussian Mechanist has invented a *weighing* machine for grain, which tho' not more than four inches in length, weighs a hundred and thirty-six pounds at a time.

Steam Superceded—A Mr. RICHARDS, an Engineer of Bristol, (Eng.) has perfected an *Endless Power Machine*, self acting, and equal to 250 horse power, which he asserts will supercede the use of steam, in every instance.

Mr. Bonsal, of Philadelphia, is about to publish a biography of the late Stephen Girard, to be written by Stephen Simpson, Esq.—The book will be composed of nearly 400 pages duodecimo, and will contain the whole of the Will of the deceased.

The entire quantity of land ceded by the Indian Tribes in the State of Ohio, during the last year, under the provisions of the "Indian Bill," is 384,776 acres.

Upwards of 200,000 coffee mills are annually made at Middletown, Con. One factory alone makes about 90,000, besides 15,000 axes, 60,000 dozen of fancy soap, and 30,000 handboxes.

From the beginning of last year up to the 1st of December, the number of Patents issued, is stated at 150—6911 having been issued in forty years.

The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society acknowledges the receipt of 300*l.* sterling, collected in England, and tranmitted by Elliott Pressoir, Esq. of Philadelphia.

The Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, has resigned the charge of St. Stephen's Church, in New York. Having subsequently received an unanimous call from the Vestry of St. Thomas' Church—he has accepted it, and entered on his duties as Rector.

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of Georgia, by a large majority, providing for the abolition of penitentiary imprisonment.

MARRIED,

In this town on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Trotman, Mr. JAMES SANDERSON, of Currituck county, to Miss MARY CHAMBERLAINE.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on Monday last, SOLOMON POOL Esq. a respectable and industrious planter, a worthy citizen, and a Justice of the Peace for this county. He has left a wife and children to mourn their loss.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.

SAILED.

8th, Steamboat Petersburg, for the Roanoke.

ARRIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

11th, Steamboat Petersburg, from the Roanoke, having in tow transportation boats Meherrin and Dan, with staves for Norfolk.

Schr. Maize, Guestrone, 17 days from Newburyport, with lime to the master.

" Ann Maria, Britman, from Ragged Island, with salt th the master.

" ——, Hill, from Charleston, in ballast.

Passed here,

Steamboat Lady of the Lake, from Norfolk, having in tow boats Imogen and Caroline Augusta, for the Roanoke, with merchandize.

MOLASSES, Lime, and Potatoes.

Just received per schr. Alpheus, from Martinique,

20 hhds. good retailing Molasses.

IN STORE,

74 casks Thomastown Stone Lime.
50 bushels Irish Potatoes.
For sale by
Jno. Williams & Co.
Jan. 14. *tf.*

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber expects to resume the duties of his School on Monday the 16th inst.

Philip B. Wiley.

Jan. 14.

JUST RECEIVED

1 pipe French Brandy, 1 do. Gin,
6 dozen Champaigne,
For sale by
Jno D. Gordan & Bro.
January 14.

Attention Guards!

YOU are hereby notified to attend at the usual parade ground on Thursday next at half past 3 o'clock
Jan. 14.

RUSSELL

INVITES the ladies to call and examine his supply of handsome Baskets and elegant Hair Brushes, which he has just received.
Jan. 7.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A Fresh supply, just received and for sale by RUSSELL.
January 7.

NOTICE.

LEFT his residence, a few miles from this place, on Friday evening the 16th instant, under mysterious circumstances, leaving a wife & three children, REUBEN SCAFF, aged about 30 years, of ordinary height with light hair. Since that time nothing has been heard of him, nor can any cause be assigned for his absence. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his distressed family and brother JAS. SCAFF.
Dec. 24.

JOB-PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Wholesale Prices Current

AT ELIZABETH-CITY.

Corrected weekly for the Star.

		dls. cts.		dls. cts.
Bacon, per lb.			8 a	10
Beef, mess bbl.		12		
fresh		3		
Butter,			25	
Beeswax,			20	
Brandy, Cogniac, gal.		1 75 a	2	00
Apple,			45 a	50
Peach,			70	
Gin, Holland,		1 25 a	1	50
Country,			45 a	50
Rum, West-India,			91 a	1 00
New-England,			38 a	40
Whiskey,			45 a	50
Corn,	bbl.	2 00 a	2	25
Wheat,	bush.		70 a	75
Coffee,	lb.		14 a	15
Cotton,	do. none			
Chocolate,			18 a	20
Candles, sperm			33 a	35
mould			15	
dipt			12	
Cheese,			10	
Cordage, cwt.			14 a	16
Flour, super. old, bbl.		6 00		
superfine, new,		6 50 a	7	00
fine		5 00		
Flax,			7	
Flaxseed, bush.		1 25	*in demand*	
Iron, bar English			4½	
Russia & Sweeds			5	
Lard, lb.			8 a	10
Meal, bush.			62½ a	75
Molasses, gal.			28 a	30
Oil, sperm		1 00 a	1	25
linseed		1 25		
fish			50	
Pork, prime bbl.		12 00 a	12	50
mess		16 00 a	17	00
cargo,		10 50		
fresh, per hundred		4 75 a	5	00
Powder,		6 00		
Sugar, loaf			18 a	20
lump			15 a	18
brown			7 a	10
Salt, Turks Island			68 a	75
Liverpool	none			
Staves, W. O. hhd.		15 00	*in de-*	
R. O. do.		10 00	*mand.*	
W. O. bbl.		6 00		
Heading, hhd.		20 00		
Steel, German			15	
Eng. blistered			8	
Shot,		2 00		
Tar, bbl.		1 25		
Turpentine,		1 62		
spirits			62½	
Rosin,				
Rice,			4	
Tea, imperial		1 75		
gunpowder		1 75		
hyson		1 25		
black		1 25		
Tallow,			8 a	10
Tobacco, plug			10 a	15
Wine, Madeira		2 00 a	3	00
Teneriffe,		1 75		
Malaga,		1 00		
Lisbon,		1 75		
Scuppernong,		50		

At New-York, Dec. 31.

Coffee—11 *a* 13½. *Cotton*—7 *a* 11½.
Flour—superfine, 6 00 *a* 6 75.
Corn—southern, 60 *a* 70.
Wheat—N. Carolina, 1 12 *a* 1 19
Staves—W. O. pipe, 56 *a* 60.
hhd. 36 *a* 40.
bbl. 29 *a* 32.
R. O. hhd. 27 *a* —.
Heading—W. O. 54 *a* 55.
Hoops—25 *a* 30
Shingles—cypress, 3 75 *a* 4
Molasses—26 *a* 31
Tar—1 37 *a* 1 50. Pitch—1 62
Rosin—1 12½. *a* 1 62.
Turpentine—soft, 2 37.

At Charleston, Jan. 2.

Corn—60 a 65. *Peas* 45 a 50.
Salt—Liverpool, coarse, in bags of 4 bushels 1 70 *a* 1 75; in bulk, none afloat; Turks Island 50.

Copartnership formed.

JOHN D. GORDAN, of Norfolk, and Wm. D. Gordan, of this place, having associated themselves in business under the firm of

John D. Gordan & Brother,

and taken the brick store recently occupied by Oliver Fearing, respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have received an assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware & Crockery,

which they will dispose of on accommodating terms.

Fresh supplies expected by arrivals from New York.
Elizabeth-City, Oct. 20.

BLANKS

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN.

Elizabeth-City, N. C.

The subscriber grateful for past favors announces to his distant friends and the public, that he continues the above establishment under the same strict rules of propriety and good order that have hitherto procured for his house general and unqualified approbation, and on the following accommodating terms, viz:

Dinner	25
Supper or breakfast	25
Lodging	12
Board by the day	50
" by the week	$3 00
" by the month	12 00
Horsefeed	25
Horse by the day	50
" by the night	50
" by the week	2 00
" by the month	9 00

His table is always plentifully supplied with every necessary the market affords. Good liquors of all kinds can be had in his bar, but only for the purposes of necessity or comfort, an excessive use of them being forbidden by the rules of the house.

His stables are commodious, and supplied with the best feed and provender, and attended by honest and attentive servants.

Abner Williams.
January 7. *Bm.*

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Mortgaged Deed executed to me to secure a sum of money therein named, I shall sell at

Public Auction,
On the 5th of February next,
Before the Court House door,

The House and Lot in Elizabeth City, now occupied by *Asa McCoy.*—Terms made known on the day of sale. C. R. KINNEY.
January 7.

To all whom it may concern.

ABOUT the first of November 1831, there was picked up off Cape May, by Capt. Tillett, and brought to Powell's Point, 31 bbls. of FLOUR, branded fine, and marked J. C. It was advertised according to law, and sold by the subscriber, as Wreck master of the third district, on the 4th of Nov. The owner is notified to come forward and receive the proceeds, after deducting expenses.

WILLIS GALLOP.
Powell's Point, Currituck county, January 7, 1832.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Elizabeth City, the quarter ending Dec. 31, *which will be forwarded to the General Post Office if not taken out before the* 31*st of March next.*

A.—Capt. Samuel Ashbee.

B.—Miss Elizabeth Brown, Rev. Wm. Brobston, Mrs Caroline C. Butt, Dr. Jno. N. Butt, Arthur Butt, Carter Barnard, James Bucknam, Thomas Burges,

C.—Samuel Corbel, Jno. Corbel, Thos. Clark, Thos. R. Cobb, George Curtis, Arch'd Calhoun, 2.

D.—Mrs. Abi. Duncan, Zebulon Duncan, Josiah Dowdy, Dicey Darnell.

E.—Josiah Earle.

F.—Geo. B. Fulgham.

G.—Mrs. Sarah Griffin, William Goodson.

H.—Theodore Harding, James Hambrey, Thos. Hickerson.

J.—Thomas D. Jones.

K.—Joseph Keaton, Josiah Keene, Dr. Jno. M. Krozer.

L.—William Lyon.

M.—James N. M'Pherson 2, Mrs. Courtney M'Pherson, J. B. Mansard, Joseph Mary, Lem'l C. Moore.

O.—Isaac Overman.

P.—Jeremiah Page, Solomon Pool, Capt. Samuel Pedrick, Wm. Pritchard, Sarah Pritchard.

R.—Stephen Richardson, Stephen Relfe, Samuel Raymond.

S.—Ed. Saunders, *Messrs* Seavills & Cooper, Mrs. Sally Sawyer, Ansel Snow, Geo. W. Snow, Evan D. Shelley, Alson Spence.

T.—James B. Turner, Nath'l N. Totem, Edm. Trueblood.

V.—James M. Vaugh.

W.—*Mrs.* Maria Williams, Benoni White, Christian White, Mr. Williams, Wm. Ward, Abner Waddill, Miss *Mary* Waters.

Wm. Gregory, P. M.
January 7.

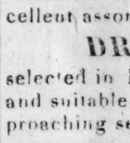
NOTICE.

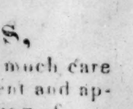
WILL be sold on the 16th day of January, 1832. in the town of Edenton, and at the farm of the late Thos. B. Haughton, dec'd, about 5 or 6 miles from town, upwards of

One hundred very likely

NEGROES,

among which are several very good mechanics: alsb a very large quantity of Cattle, many fit for beef all of good quality; Hogs, Horses and Mules of the best quality: two Jacks, one Jenny, three Brood Mares, and two Stud Horses of the best blood in the country.





Also about one hundred bales of Cotton,

1000 barrels of Corn, a large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a new Vessel of about 60 tons, built of the best materials the country could afford, new and well rigged, and calculated for the navigation of the Canal: Also a large quantity of Navy Timber, all being of the estate of Thos. B. Haughton, Esq., deceased.

All sums under twenty dollars cash, and for sums over that amount, six months credit will certainly be given; and perhaps a much more extended credit may be afforded purchasers.

CHAS. HAUGHTON, *Adm'r.*
Chowan county, Dec. 22d.

NEW GOODS!!

William Elliott

IS now opening at the store on Road street between the National and City Hotels and nearly opposite the residence of Lem'l C. Moore, an excellent assortment of

DRY GOODS,

selected in N. York with much care and suitable for the present and approaching season, consisting of

STAPLE & FANCY ARTICLES.

Amongst which are

Sup. blue, blk. olive, and brown broad Cloths,
Second quality do. do.
Cassimeres, various colors,
Sattinets, various qualities & colors,
Elegant fancy Prints, various prices,
Furniture do.
An elegant assortment of fancy Hkfs. well adapted to the season,
Merino Shawls, very convenient size,
Cotton do.
Merino Circassians,
Bombazetts, Pongees,
Tippets for Misses,
Ladies' silk Cloaks,
Gentlemens' plaid do.
Elegant Italian and other Silks,
Fancy silk Vest Patterns,
Elegant Marseilles, latest importation,
Irish Linens,
4 & 5-4 Cambricks,
Cambrick, jackonet, mull, check and plaid Muslins,
Bobinets, green barrege Veils,
Bleached and unbleached Shirtings,
Apron Checks, green Serge,
Rose, duffle and point Blankets,
White, red and green Flannels,
An elegant style of bonnet and belt Ribbon,
Thread cambrick Hkfs. with fancy borders, an elegant article,
Gentlemens' Cravats, silk & cotton, with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

ALSO,

Ladies' and gentlemens' Shoes of all descriptions,
Misses and boys do.
Coarse Brogans (substantial.)

Together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware,

all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, produce, or good promissory notes.
October 29.

Coffee and Salt.

Just received per schr. Frances D. Williams

128 bags of Coffee, and

1375 bushels coarse Salt, for sale low by
Miles White.
Elizabeth City 12*th mo.* 31*st.* 1831.

Warrants and Executions
For sale at this Office.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President of the United States,

HENRY CLAY.

For Vice President of the United States,

JOHN SERGEANT.

ADDRESS

Of the National Republican Convention to the

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The period will soon arrive when you will be called upon to exercise a right, which, of all the independent nations of considerable power on the globe, you alone possess—that of electing, by your own free choice, and from among yourselves, the person who is to be entrusted with the high functions of your Chief Executive Magistrate. It is sometimes said that it is of little importance what individual is clothed with that character: that a President of the United States has no great personal influence either for good or evil, and that, in the present prosperous condition of the country the public affairs would be transacted just about as well under one President as another. Such opinions can only be entertained by persons who have reflected very little on the theory or the practical operation of our Government. The whole course of the public affairs depends, in a very considerable degree, upon the direction which is given to the influence belonging to the office of President. It is no doubt true that the political machine may continue to move on a while with apparent success under very unskillful direction by the effect of a favorable impulse received at other times; but it is obvious, that if such a state of things continue long, the favorable impulse will be lost, and the principle of prosperity destroyed, perhaps forever. It is generally acknowledged that the pure and lofty character of Washington contributed more than any other cause to carry our institutions into successful operation, and that the eminent virtues and acknowledged talents of his successors in the Presidency, have aided very powerfully in sustaining and perfecting the work which he began. It is equally apparent, that if the Chief Magistracy should ever be committed for any great length of time to persons of an opposite character, the condition of the country must undergo, in one way or another, a disastrous, perhaps a fatal revolution.

Such being the importance of the right which you will soon be called upon to exercise, you owe it to yourselves, to your children, to your country, to the cause of humanity, which is so deeply involved in the issue of the political experiment that is now making among us, to exercise it with full and mature deliberation—without any bias from party feeling or mere personal advantage, and with a single view to the public good. You owe this, not only to the interest, but to the honor of the nation. It is important to the preservation of the fair fame which we have already acquired throughout the world, that the seat of Washington, and his successors, should be worthily filled: that persons should be chosen to succeed these illustrious men, who shall be able, like them, to do honor, by their manner of discharging its duties, even to the high office of President of the United States: that the personal conduct of the head of the Executive department should be marked, as it always was in former days, with dignity, judgment, good temper, discretion, and moderation; that the youth of our Government should not be sullied by the foul stains of immorality that disfigure the antiquated and corrupt institutions of other countries, and that our citizens and the world at large should be able to look up to the high places of this Union for examples of public and private virtue.

Under these impressions of the importance of the crisis, a numerous portion of our fellow citizens residing in all parts of the country, and who have acted together in political affairs for some years past, under the name of NATIONAL REPUBLICANS, have directed us to meet together and deliberate upon the course which they ought to pursue, and the persons whom they ought to support for the great offices of the Government at the approaching election. In preparing to exercise this delicate trust, we have been naturally led to take a careful and deliberate survey of the political condition of the country, and of the manner in which the public affairs have been conducted by the present Administration. This survey has resulted in a full conviction that the public good imperiously requires a change; and in proposing to you as Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency the distinguished citizens whose names accompany this address, we have deemed it our duty to lay before you a concise statement of the principal circumstances which have led us to this conclusion.

No President ever entered on the duties of his office under circumstances more favorable to a successful discharge of them than the present incumbent.—The country, thanks to Providence and to the ability and good fortune with which the public affairs had been carried on by preceding Administrations, was in a high state of prosperity. All the public establishments, & all the great branches of private industry were in the most flourishing condition. Agriculture was rapidly extending itself in all directions, and particularly through the wide and fertile regions of the West—manufactures were advancing with unprecedented rapidity—commerce, internal and foreign was animated with a corresponding vigor—our relations with foreign powers were of the most amicable character—at home, tranquility and general contentment pervaded every corner of the Union—the parties that formerly divided the citizens and distracted the country, had in a great measure become extinct under the operation of time—the growing prosperity of the nation, and the judicious and liberal conduct of the Government. In the pride and pleasure which we all felt in claiming the character of citizens of the United States, we were ready to forget that our fathers had been classed as Republicans and Federalists. The name of AMERICAN had, by a sort of common consent, taken the place of all other political distinctions. AMERICAN PRINCIPLES had become the common creed of the high-minded and patriotic adherents of all the former parties. In a word, the best friends of the country had little more to wish, or hope, in regard to our political situation than that we might proceed in the course which we were then pursuing and remain, in every thing belonging to character and principles of Governments substantially as we were.

This state of things afforded, of course, the best evidence that could possibly be had in favor of the administration under which it had grown up. Much of it could be traced directly to the character and opinions of the leading members of that administration. It was, however, under these circumstances, that a vigorous, and, as has been shewn by the issue, successful effort was made to effect a change and to place in the Chair of the Chief Magistracy the present incumbent. Of the comparative qualifications of the President, and his predecessor, for the high station which they have successively filled, we will not here speak. We cheerfully resign a task so ungrateful in one of its divisions, to the impartial and unshrinking hand of History. Nor will we here enlarge on the means by which the change in question was accomplished—the reckless and persevering calumny, which was constantly poured forth from hundreds of presses, on the best and purest men in the nation,—the false pretensions to exclusive Republicanism—the factious clamor which was kept up in Congress—the artful combination of conflicting personal and party interests for a common object, and the various other unworthy arts, that were brought into action on this occasion. Suffice it to remark, that the change was effected—in form, at least—in a legal and constitutional way; and, however justly offensive the circumstances that brought it about, might and must have been to the friends of the last administration, however deficient the present incumbent might have been supposed to be in the qualities most requisite for the station to which he had been raised, it is believed that when he entered on his office, there was no disposition in any portion of the people to commence a premature or factious opposition to his measures. It was alarming enough to prudent and well meaning men that the Government of the country had fallen into such hands, and far from attempting to perplex or embarrass the administration, they would rather have lent all the aid in their power to carry the country safely through so dangerous a crisis. On the other hand, the military successes of the President had gained him an extensive personal popularity, which would have enabled him, had he known how to turn it to account, to carry on the Government with extraordinary facility. Under this combination of circumstances, it is believed, that had the public affairs been managed with tolerable prudence and discretion, General Jackson might have gone through his term of official life without a show of opposition, and have been re elected, had he been so inconsistent as to desire it, by a very unanimous vote.

Nor were the friends of the country without strong hopes that such a result would follow. Deficient as the President was known to be in the qualities and accomplishments most essential to a civil magistrate, it was yet anticipated that he might be found to possess the courtesy, the generous feelings, the high sense of decorum and propriety which form the appropriate ornaments of the military character, and would have secured him from any open offence against the dignity of his office. After the letter to the venerable patriot Monroe, in which he had so emphatically recommended the oblivion of the old party distinctions, it was confidently expected that nothing would be done by himself that should tend to revive them. He had given, on several public occasions, opinions on points of administration which—however at the time incorrectly applied—would have served excellently well as guides for his own conduct in office; and it was perhaps not unreasonable to hope that his actions would correspond, in some imperfect degree at least, with his previous professions. Had this been the case, his administration would have given complete satisfaction to the country. Whether its complete and acknowledged failure has been owing to defects in his own character, or to the influence of evil counsels on his mind and measures, is a point which it is unnecessary, and would be ungrateful, to discuss. We should regret to visit with too severe censure the last days of one who, in another line of duty, has done the State much service, and whom nothing but the imprudence of injudicious friends, or rather the efforts of political partisans, who found it convenient to make use of his name and popularity for their own selfish purposes, has prevented from going down to posterity with a high military reputation, and filling an honorable place in our history. We are rather willing to believe that, placed in a situation for which he was by education and character wholly unfit, worn out by toils, infirmities, and the natural progress of age, he acted under influences which, morally speaking he could not well control. However this may be, it is certain that the expectations and hopes which some persons may have been disposed to indulge of the success of his administration, have been signally disappointed, and that his failure has been more complete than even his enemies could have possibly anticipated. The political history of the Union for the last three years exhibits a series of measures plainly dictated in all their principal features by blind cupidity or vindictive party spirit, marked throughout by a disregard for good policy, justice, and every high and generous sentiment, and terminating in a dissolution of the Cabinet under circumstances more scandalous than any of the kind to be met with in the annals of the civilized world. The voluntary dissolution of the Cabinet authorizes the remark which we have made above, that the failure of the administration of Gen. Jackson was not only signal and complete, but *acknowledged*; and it is remarkable that, after this public acknowledgment of his incapacity to execute the duties of his office, through agents appointed by himself, even to his own satisfaction, he should deem it expedient to offer his services to the nation for a second term.

The first official act of the President indicated, in a striking & painful manner, in how small a degree any favorable anticipations that might have been formed of his conduct were likely to be realized. We allude to his Inaugural Address to the People, in which he levelled against the administration of his predecessor a sweeping charge of incapacity and corruption. A charge of incapacity to conduct the civil affairs of the country, preferred by Andrew Jackson against such men as Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and their distinguished colleagues in office, was of course merely ludicrous; but the imputation of corruption was of a more serious character. Had there been the least foundation for it in fact, it is obvious that the last person who ought to have made it his business to denounce it to the public was the President of the United States, who has no other constitutional agency in regard to such offences but the power of pardon.—The indecorum of this denunciation was hardly less glaring than its essential injustice, and can only be paralleled by that of the subsequent denunciation of the same administration, on the same authority, to a foreign government.

This proceeding awakened in the mind of every good citizen very painful forebodings as to the consequences which were to follow upon such a commencement.

These forebodings were too soon realized. The next act of the Administration was a general removal of such of the public agents as were not recommended by attachment to the person or party of the President. The extent to which this system was carried is strikingly evinced by the fact, that within a month after the inauguration of Gen. Jackson, more persons were removed from office than during the whole forty years that had elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution. The motive which led to this policy is illustrated by the fact, that it was applied principally in States where the majority of the people were opposed to the Administration, while in the others there were comparatively few removals. Such was the practical comment on the text of the Inaugural Address which denounced the preceding Administration as having brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the purity of elections. The Foreign Ministers were abruptly recalled at large expense to the country, in some instances before they had reached their destination, and in all, without the observation of the common forms of civility towards them, or the Governments near which they were accredited. Among the victims of proscription at home were some of the most respectable and interesting persons in the community—veterans who, after fighting the battles of the war of independence, had been placed by the justice of the Government in the offices they held, and were now rudely thrust out of them to endure, at an advanced age, the miseries of actual want, as a reward for the devotion of their whole lives to the public service. This was not all. This universal proscription, taken in connection with the tenor of the Inaugural Address, amounted to a charge of universal corruption.—Common justice required that the individuals against whom such a charge was brought should have opportunity to defend themselves.—None was given. No enquiry was ordered. No specifications were made. No examination was had.—When a public servant of unblemished character, now a member of Congress, demanded of the late Secretary of State an explanation of this implied charge of corruption, under which he had been removed from his place as a Clerk in the Department of State, he was coolly informed that no harm was meant, and that no explanation would be given. Even this was not the worst. Attempts were made in more than one instance, under pretext of a stricter control of the public accounts, to deprive these victims of persecution of the scanty remnant of their means of subsistence. A public servant of most respectable character and venerable years, was not only removed and thrown upon the world, at the age of more than eighty, but actually had his furniture seized, under a Treasury warrant of distress, upon a false pretence of peculation, at a time when, as appears from a subsequent decree of the competent tribunal, the United States owed him more than twelve thousand dollars. Other cases occurred of a precisely similar character. Can there possibly be any thing behind more revolting than this? There is. In the case of the Assistant Postmaster General, there is too much reason to fear that there occurred in the Post Office Department an actual alteration of the public accounts, for the purpose of fixing, upon that most meritorious public servant, the blame of some supposed malversation in office, which had really been committed by his successor. We cannot but hope, for the honor of the country, that some explanation will yet be given of this transaction, consistent with the probity of the individuals at the head of the Post Office.

The history of the administration of civilized Governments presents no parallel to this scene. Many of the partizans of Gen. Jackson have shrunk from the task of defending it and taken refuge in a bold denial of the fact. Public writers of some respectability did not scruple to affirm that there had been no removals on account of political opinions, as if—to use the indignant language of a Roman historian—they thought they could blot out the record of their doings from the memory of the human race. After a while, the charge of corruption seems to have been abandoned, and in his first message to Congress the President justified himself on the principle of *rotation in office*; affecting to suppose that the public would derive an advantage from employing new agents as fast as the old ones acquired, by experience, the capacity for performing their duties with ability and success. This doctrine, which, if applied to practice in private life, would be thought to argue a degree of imprudence equivalent, in its effects, to insanity, and would immediately ruin the most prosperous establishments—was gravely announced as an acknowledged truth. It was affirmed that the natural effect of possessing an office was to create negligence and corruption in the person holding it; that the public lost more in this way than was gained by the additional experience and dexterity resulting from the same cause—that frequent changes in office were highly expedient—that all offices should be held for short terms, and, in particular, that the constitution ought to be so amended, that no person should be eligible a second time for that of the President of the United States.

These principles, whether true or false, are irrelevant to the subject, because the removals from office by General Jackson were not made, either really or professedly, for the purpose of change or rotation, but, professedly, because the incumbents were incapable or corrupt, and really for the purpose of "rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies." No disposition has been shewn to apply this wholesome principle of rotation to the President's partizans, and the best illustration of the real meaning of the language used on this occasion, is to be found in a letter written from the President's house, under the President's frank, to a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, requesting him to use his influence to procure from that Legislature a nomination of the President for re-election. The doctrine of rotation in office had, therefore, nothing to do with the matter. The motives assigned, in the first instance, by the President, viz: the incapacity and corruption of the incumbents, would have been sufficient had they been founded in fact; but it was felt that no removal for such reasons would be tolerated by the public, unless the supposed incapable or corrupt functionary was first put upon his trial, and allowed an opportunity of defending himself against the specific charges, whatever they might be, which had been preferred against him. It was therefore found necessary to abandon this ground, and for want of a better, resort was had by the President's counsellors to the stale sophistry of rotation in office.

On the appointments which were made to fill the numerous vacancies occasioned by these removals, we shall not enlarge. Among them are to be found the names of some persons very honorably known to the public; but they were made, in general, almost avowedly for no consideration but that of party, and in many instances, with so little discretion that they were rejected, in one or two cases, almost unanimously, by the Senate. An occurrence of this kind is, we believe, without a parallel at any previous period of our history, and would be sufficient of itself to throw discredit on the Administration. Of the persons so rejected, some were recommended anew, under circumstances amounting to an attempt by the President to force them into office against the known opinion of his constitutional advisers. On this occasion was also exhibited a striking example of the inconsistency between his professions before his election, and his subsequent practice. Although he had himself signalized the appointment of members of Congress to office as a great abuse, he selected four of the five heads of Departments from that body, and appointed its members to other places to an extent which had never been known before. Although he had inveighed with warmth against the supposed corruption of the public Press under the preceding Administration, and in his Inaugural Address had even denounced his predecessor for having brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the purity of elections, partizan editors were now among the most favored classes of pretenders to employment. Under these circumstances the first year of the present Administration presented little else than an eager and tumultuous scramble for place. The offices which were instituted for the public service and ought to be conferred with a view to no other object, were apparently, and even avowedly, treated as prizes to be distributed among the conquerors in the struggle of parties. What have we been fighting for—was the language of some of the leading Administration prints—if the public offices are not to be the spoils of victory?

To be concluded in our next.

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Presidents of the United States.—There have been (including the present) *seven* Presidents. The names of *four* of them ended in the letters on. The names of three of them ended in the letters son, but neither of these three had a *son*. All of them were married; but three of them were childless. The son of the only one, that had a son, was one of the seven. Four of the seven are dead;—and three of them died on the fourth of July!